Claims 1, 4, 8 and 10-12 are presented for further examination. These have been rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as follows: (1) claims 1, 8 and 11 over Pleiss in view of Nagel et al and Muller et al; and (2) claims 4, 10 and 12 over Pleiss in view of Nagel et al, Muller et al and "common knowledge in the art."

These rejections are respectfully traversed.

On pages 3 and 4 of the Office Action, the examiner states: "...the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., the present invention applies to a brushless direct current (DC) motor radiator fan, not an alternating current (AC) motor) are not recited in the rejected claim(s)." Accordingly, it should be noted that applicant has amended claims 1, 8 and 11 to recite that the coil claimed is for a brushless direct current (DC) motor, not an alternating current (AC) motor.

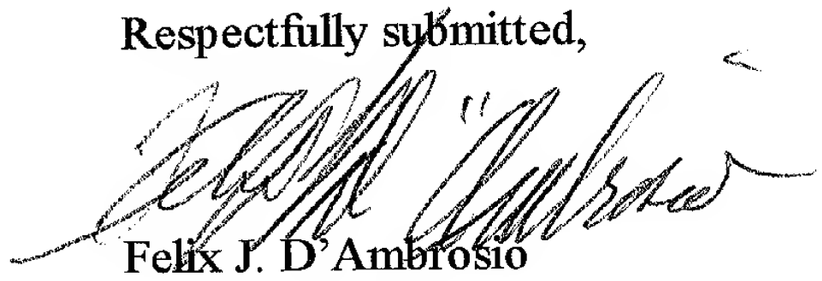
A DC radiator fan has a direct current input that obviates the necessity of either a delta or Y type connection as required by most multi-phase AC motors.

Pleiss discloses an induction motor winding with an alternating (AC) used in the motor stator winding. The winding of Pliess is quite complex relative to the present invention, with many coils (see claim 1 of Pleiss wherein it is stated: "a phase winding including a plurality of integrated coil groups with each group including a plurality of coil units," and "each of said coil units being a multiple wire wound coil member wound as a single integrated coil member having a multiple of at least two separate wires." The present invention uses fewer wires to wind a uni-core group or a dual-core group in the stator, as shown in Fig. 5. The winding in Pleiss needs multiple coil units to accommodate multiple phases of the stator. What is claimed here in the present application and what is taught by Pleiss, are in reality quite different to a sufficient extent

that the provisions of 35 USC 103 are not believed to apply.

In view of the foregoing, reconsideration and re-examination are respectfully requested and claims 1, 4, 8 and 10-12 found allowable.

Respectfully submitted,



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MARKED-UP COPY OF AMENDED CLAIMS 1, 8 AND 11

1. (Thrice Amended) A dual wire stator coil for a brushless direct current (DC) motor radiator fan, the dual wire stator coil having at least two enamel wires co-axially wound together, each of the enamel wires having opposite first and second ends extending out from the dual wire stator coil, wherein the at least two enamel wires have their first and second ends connected in series, and the stator coil is formed as a uni-coil winding having two terminal ends respectively connected with two output ends of a drive IC that outputs alternating current at the two terminal ends of the dual wire stator coil, wherein the drive IC is connected to a Hall IC that is intended to monitor magnetic variation of the stator coil.

8. (Thrice Amended) A dual wire stator coil for a brushless direct current (DC) motor radiator fan, the dual wire stator coil having at least two enamel wires co-axially wound together, each of the enamel wires having opposite first and second ends extending out from the dual wire stator coil, wherein the at least two enamel wires have their first and second ends connected in parallel, and the stator coil is formed as a uni-coil winding having two terminal ends respectively connected with two output ends of a drive IC that outputs alternating current at the two terminal ends of the dual wire stator coil, wherein the drive IC is connected to the Hall IC that is intended to monitor magnetic variation of the stator coil.

11. (Thrice Amended) A dual wire stator coil for a brushless direct current (DC) motor radiator fan, the dual wire stator coil having at least two enamel wires co-axially wound together, each of the enamel wires having opposite first and second ends extending out from the dual wire stator coil, wherein the at least two enamel wires have their first and second ends

connected in series, and the stator coil is formed as a dual coil winding having three terminal ends respectively connected with two output ends of a drive IC and a DC power source, wherein the drive IC outputs alternating current at the two terminal ends of the dual wire stator coil, wherein the drive IC is connected to a Hall IC that is intended to monitor magnetic variation of the stator coil.